

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Board of Regents
—All Existing Vacancies
Filled.

The second week of the Teachers' Training School at Warrensburg opened well, many of the teachers coming in from all parts of the State. Among new arrivals noted were Commodore Ward Combs of Billings, Prof. S. A. Underwood and Superintendent J. B. Scott of De Soto. The Board of Regents of the Warrensburg Normal met here today. There were present Dr. J. H. Kinyon of Centerville, president of the board; Superintendent L. E. Wolfe, an ex-officer and member; Judge Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Prof. I. C. McNeill of Kansas City, Judge J. N. Daloy of Sedalia, Charles W. Stevenson of Warrensburg and secretary of the board H. C. Fike of this city. The following vacancies were filled: Fred M. Lowe, of Lathrop, Mo., and Superintendent W. J. Stevens, of Webb City, were elected to fill the two positions in natural science made vacant by the resignation of Prof. C. H. Dutcher and the leave of absence granted Prof. J. Q. Merrill. Miss Mamie Stewart of Warrensburg was elected assistant in English, and Frank Deerwater of Butler, Mo., was elected assistant in mathematics to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor A. A. Dodd. President Osborne was authorized to fit up a regular library hall for the large library, which has heretofore been distributed in different parts of the building. One of the most pleasing features of the board's action was the presentation to Judge C. G. Burton of a very handsome bouquet of flowers by the ladies at Pottsville Hotel. The presentation was made in the parlors of the hotel before the assembled guests. Prof. McNeill making the speech, which was responded to in a very happy manner by Judge Burton.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FOSTER.

Globe Democrat, Republican.

The selection of John W. Foster to be secretary of state will disappoint and displease the country. While the appointee has had some diplomatic experience, having represented the country at the courts of Mexico, Spain and Russia, he is not the sort of man whom the average citizen would be likely to mention in connection with the leading position in the cabinet. Ever since Mr. Blaine's resignation the newspapers have been busy making suggestions as to the choice of a successor, and dozens of men have, at one time or another, been named as proper persons for the vacant place, but so far as we are aware, Mr. Foster was not among the number. The public has not thought of him at all in this connection. The people have heard of him recently merely as a sort of hanger-on around the state department, who, however, did some fairly satisfactory work in helping on reciprocity negotiations. This work, though, has been mostly of the clerical order, which two out of every three of the subordinates of the department could undoubtedly have done fully as well. Certainly it was not the sort of work which should entitle its author to any such recognition as Mr. Foster has received.

For several weighty reasons this appointment is a blunder. So far as those familiar with Foster's record are able to judge he lacks the ability and poise and dignity requisite in the head of the most important of all the Cabinet posts. Some of the greatest men whom the country has ever known—Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Marcy, Seward, Evarts and Blaine—have held this office. In mental force and general equipment all these men stood immeasurably above the new Secretary. The appointment is a blunder because in making it the president overlooked at least a dozen men, any one of whom would satisfactorily meet the duties and uphold the dignity and traditions of the past. It is a blunder because it gives two cabinet offices to Indiana, a state which had already received its full share of Federal favors. It is a blunder because it throws discredit on the administration and weakens the popular confidence in the president's judgment of the fitness of men for the duties of the offices under his control. Finally, it is a blunder because it will cast an air of truth over the story current a week or two ago, that Foster's officiousness caused Mr. Blaine to resign; and will thus be a mortal affront to the ex-secretary and his friends.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have ever used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Marts & Hale's drug store.

GOOD ONE ON GIBSON.

Judge James Gibson, making his campaign for the nomination of governor, found himself on an M. & T. train down near Nevada a few days ago, with W. M. Smith, his campaign secretary. The Judge and Mr. Smith found some friends on board and they put the backs of seats together and talked politics for awhile. After they had discussed the situation in the counties they took a look at the composition of the convention as it will be when it assembles in Jefferson City, and tried to figure out the first ballot. Just at this time the conductor came along the aisle of the car slowly, peering into the face of every man as if looking for somebody. He seemed disappointed till he reached the group where Judge Gibson was, when his face brightened.

"Excuse me," said he, "but didn't you come from Hannibal?"

"Yes," said the candidate for governor.

"Well, ain't you the man that's on the way to a funeral?"

A shout of laughter from the friends of the Judge answered the question.

"I sincerely hope not," said the Judge, smiling. The conductor explained that he had a corpse on the train and there was a Hannibal man in one of the cars accompanying it to Nevada, where the funeral was to take place.

WHY CLEVELAND WAS BEATEN IN 1888.

Chas. Francis Adams, in the July Forum.

Accordingly, so far as could be judged from the outside, the issue made by the republican party in the campaign of 1888, which resulted in the election of Harrison, was distinct and simple. It set itself in direct opposition to the public policy which President Cleveland had enunciated as respects what may be called the "protected interests" of the country and the pension agents. It turned to these two powerful and wide-spread organizations, saying to one: "If you will elect our candidate to the presidency and return us to power, you can come to Washington and demand such an increase of your protective duties as you shall see fit; and we will see that it is given to you." It then turned to the army of claim agents in and about the Pension office, saying to them: "If you will elect our candidate to the presidency and cause the administration of the country to come into our hands, we will allow you the free plunder of the Treasury. President Cleveland, as you see, bars your way to it." The result was that by a narrow vote President Cleveland was defeated and General Harrison elected to succeed him. The Republican party returned to power. After it returned to power the record shows that it was as good as its word. Its promises were carried out. The protected interests swarmed to Washington, and in due time the McKinley tariff bill was reported and passed. In the demands of every producer, so far as appears, who wished to fatten at the expense of the consumer were gratified. He had but to ask, and it was given. On the other hand, the horde of claim agents ran riot in the Pension Office under "Corporal Joe" Tanner until that Treasury which President Cleveland left only too full bare fare to be empty. The record in this respect is one of which the quondam soldiers of the Republic can not feel proud. The Treasury was looted.

TINY TAGGED TRAVELER.

The south-bound L. & S. train last night, says a Nevada dispatch, had on board perhaps the youngest traveler on record. The little fellow sat in the chair car and appeared to be perfectly at home. He is only four years of age, but came all the way from Oakland, Cal., alone. He was dressed in neat drab kilts, and readily answered questions propounded to him. On his breast was pinned a common shipping card, stating that he was from Oakland, Cal., and that Carthage, Mo., was his place of destination. Of course he received every possible attention from the train officials and passengers along the route. In answer to questions he gave his age and name and said he had been at Oakland a year with his mother visiting relatives, but that his mother died while there and his father sent for him to come home. He has gray eyes and light hair and is as bright as a new silver dollar. At Carthage he was met by his father, J. E. Bradley, and taken to his home, six miles out in the country.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One three roomed house and three lots situated in Cole Camp Missouri. Will sell for \$275—cash or trade for a lot in Sedalia call on or address.

J. F. STEPLEFORD,
666 East Fourteenth Street,
Sedalia, Mo.

—United States farm mortgages amount to \$12,350,575,000.

—In a year 8,500 churches have been built in the United States.

—Salmon, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that sleep.

DEMOCRATIC CHANCES.

Much Better than in the Close
Campaign of 1888.

New York World.

The Democratic chances of success in the campaign now opened are much better than they were in 1888, for these reasons:

I. The country is now with the Democrats upon the main issue of the canvass—tariff reform.

Four years ago the question had been too recently precipitated upon the country to be generally understood. Since then the McKinley act has shown to the voters what high protection means. The monopolist has been a schoolmaster in the campaign of education. Higher prices and lower wages have been object-lessons to the people.

The issue has actually been twice passed upon by the voters and the Democratic position sustained. In 1890 the anti-Republican majority was over 1,500,000. Last year the important and typical States of New York, Massachusetts and Iowa repeated their verdict.

To use a legal simile, in 1888 the Democrats simply opened their case. This year they ask to have affirmed the judgment twice given in their favor.

II. The Republican record is the Republican platform and the record condemns the party.

What was Democratic prophecy in 1888 is now actual history.

The taxes have increased. The surpluses have been succeeded by a deficit. The revenues of the future are mortgaged for subsidies and bounties and other permanent expenditure. The pensions have increased enormously. Robbers have been shielded, corruptionists rewarded and partisan tools advanced in judicial positions. We have had a bumptious foreign policy for politics only. The public service was looted for spoils and has been openly used to promote the re-nomination of the President.

This and many other scandals and abuses, is the new record of the Republican party. There is enormous advantage in it to the Democrats.

III. The Force bill has risen as a menace to free popular elections since 1888. There could be no issue more potent in holding the south together and confirming all democrats in their hostility to Federal centralization.

IV. Ballot-reform laws have been passed, and are in force in all the doubtful northern states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Their good effects have already been proved. Building and surveillance of the workmen at the polls are no longer possible. A free and secret ballot is secured. Bribery is rendered difficult and doubtful. There can be no more of the black-of-five business in Indiana nor purchase of "movements" with Wanamaker's funds in this city and Brooklyn.

V. There will be no state ticket in New York to form the basis of trades nor to divert the attention of democrats. It is not probable that there will be any democratic division over the local ticket. The names of all candidates will be on one official ballot. "Bunching" will be impossible. Treachery would disclose and locate itself.

IV. The democrats will have a majority of the election officers in this city, as the republicans have long had in the country. There will be no more intimidation of voters or delaying the casting of votes in democratic districts.

VII. The breach between Harrison and Blaine, and the casting aside of the "great leader of the republican party by stipendiaries and mercenaries at Minneapolis, will cost the ticket thousands of votes—many of them in close states.

VIII. Six additional states have been made democratic, or hopelessly constatable, since 1888. They are Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. These states have 76 electoral votes. To them may fairly be added Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The republicans must fight as they never did before for all these states this year. They cannot, at least, concentrate their effort and money, as heretofore, upon New York, Indiana and Connecticut.

IX. The district electoral law will give the democrats four electors in Michigan certain, and perhaps more.

X. The hostility of organized labor to the republican candidate for vice-president will lose that party thousands of votes.

If any dispassionate man can consider these points and not admit that the democratic canvass starts much more propitiously than it did in 1888 we would not value his judgment.

Grover Cleveland can be elected, and he is going to be elected.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

STEVENS
CLEVELAND
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In Hoc Signo Vincas.
A SOLID FRONT.

Washington Democracy are United on the Ticket.

Washington Cor. Republic.

Whatever difference of opinion existed here a couple of weeks ago among members of the democratic party regarding candidates for the chief office of the Federal Government, there are none to-day. The democratic party is solid united and enthusiastic. Senator Hill and Senator Mills, Senator Gorman and Senator Vest, Senator Brice and Senator Kenna are standing shoulder to shoulder for the nominee of the democratic party. These six senators represent the extreme advocacy of Cleveland on the democratic side of the Senate of the United States. It is proper to state at this time that Senator Kenna of West Virginia is entitled to the claim of being the original Cleveland man in the Senate. He stood steadfast and remained for Cleveland and favored his name and predicted it under any and all circumstances for three years past. He never wavered, never faltered, never was stamped. There are other Senators who remained faithful to Cleveland, but none of them have as substantial and consistent a record as the West Virginia man. In addition to predicting the nomination of Cleveland at all times, Senator Kenna always held that the nomination would be almost equivalent to an election. He never wavered from this position, and, strange to say, he is not saying now, "I told you so," but modestly calls the attention of his friends in a quiet way to the predictions that he made months and months ago.

But there is no wavering anywhere along the line. The men who opposed Cleveland's nomination in the senate are as earnestly in support of him as those who favored it. There is an absolute united party as far as conditions can be seen from there.

NEVER CLOSED UP.

H. Martin Williams, who has shaken the dust of St. Louis off his feet, and has gone up to St. Charles to live still finds that life is not worth living without a chance to make speeches, and he sized on an invitation the other day to go into Ral's county and stir up the democrats. He spoke in a school house to a large audience of farmers who sat on every side of him. All of them had been listening to speeches, three or four a week, for several months, and they had become impatient of long orations. Mr. Williams, be it known, thinks a speech of two hours a very short one, hardly worth the making, in fact, and often he has spoken for six hours without giving his hearers a chance to go out and get a drink. This time he had spoken for fully two hours, when the farmers began to stir restlessly. Williams kept on, and an impatient man in front uncrossed his legs and exclaimed:

"Martin, you talk too much."

"Talking's my business," retorted the speaker, in a perfect good humor.

"Yes," said an old man behind the stand, expectorating generously in the direction of the laughing audience, "and for the twenty years that I've known ye, Martin, your place of business has never been shut up."

The applause that followed so demoralized the orator that he closed his speech, and went home with one of the farmers, who probably heard the rest of the argument that night in the farm-house after supper.

HUNGER LETS THE TARIFF DOWN.

Dr. H. T. Thompson, Mexican Consul at Kansas City has received official notification from Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of the Mexican Republic, that corn, cornmeal and beans would be admitted into Mexico from the United States free of duty from July 1 to Sept. 30 of the present year. President Diaz issued this proclamation under authority conferred upon him Dec. 11, 1891 by Mexican Congress.

The reason for this step is that continued dry weather has caused crop failures in many parts of Mexico and a grain shortage has resulted. Dr. Thompson states that notwithstanding the remission of duties, the necessary papers have to be taken out just the same as if the grain was going into Mexico in the old way. He will give information to any one having grain to ship. Kansas City dealers have made shipments, thinking that the tariff was totally expunged and have found to their embarrassment that obstacles to free trade yet remain.

STEVENSON ON LABOR.

In order to offset the well known views of Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the subject of labor the republican press is vainly endeavoring to prove that Mr. A. E. Stevenson, candidate for the vice-presidency on the democratic ticket is also opposed to labor as against capital. That gentleman's record on the subject, however, is too pronounced, and the republicans are forced to retire and make an attack on some other point. Below are given a few brief remarks made by Mr. Stevenson a year ago, which don't smack very much of opposition to the laboring classes:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I appreciate very fully the honor conferred upon me by your committee. I congratulate you on the fact of having such a beautiful day to observe the first labor holiday—the days set apart by the legislature to be observed for years to come, a day when the laboring man can have recreation and enjoyment. We can not have too many holidays. The day is a most auspicious beginning and I sincerely hope we may have many more of these occasions. I need not discuss the dignity of labor. The condition of the laboring man here is vastly better than that in foreign countries. The laboring men have made this great state what it is, have built railroads and other public improvements.

There should be no antagonism between labor and capital, but both should work harmoniously together, and capitalists, with the aid of their employees, should build up the country, giving the men homes, a livelihood. The interest of one is the interest of the other. In our country all men are equal. You can remedy wrongs and right grievances with the power of ballot box and by arbitration. Some-time strikes are advantageous, but generally not. A peaceful adjustment of differences between employer and employe is vastly better, and trouble should at all times be settled with no loss to each other if possible.

We have not enough holidays. We need more time for rest and recreation. The more holidays the better. Every American is a sovereign, no matter what his occupation. The path of honor and distinction is open to all. You elected a vice president from the shoemaker's bench and a rail splitter to the presidency. The inventor of labor-saving machinery has done much to lessen hard labor, and most of the inventions were made by the toilers themselves.

By humane policy the hours of labor lessen and the toilers are soon destined to work his eight hours a day, which is enough. (Great applause.) The balance of time should be spent at home by the fireside with loved ones, studying and teaching children the benefits of society. We should educate the children to appreciate this, the greatest country the sun ever shone on, and to be proud of the blessed flag of freedom that floats over these United States.

CLEVELAND'S DEMOCRATIC MANNER.

Chicago Dispatch to the New York Sun.

These Buffalo people tell a very funny story about Grover Cleveland and one of their saloon-keepers whom he knew in the old days when he was a Buffalonian. It seems that this saloon keeper, Louis Goetz, called on Cleveland in the Broad street law office the other day. It seems that he does not speak English very well. This is how Louis tells what happened:

"I went to the door," "and a man went my card. I didn't get any card, except one about my saloon, so, anyway, I gave dot to him."

"He goes away and comes back right away and flings open der door, and I went in and seen Grover. 'Hello, Grover,' says I. 'How's der missus?' says I. 'She's all right,' says Grover; and den he asked about my missus, and den ve talked a liddle about our missus. Vell, after ve got along past dot, he says: 'Set down Louis, and ve speak a liddle.' 'No, Grover,' I says, 'I ain't got no more time. I am cho at here getting some oysters and deferent dings. I got to hurry.' So he want me to set down, and I am in a grade hurry, and so I just give him a slap on der back and I say to him: 'Everything is all right. Don't you bodder yourself, and by and by you get your old job back again.'"

—The annual meeting of society of German Men of Science and Physicians will be held at Nurnburg from Sept. 12 to 18. At the same time and place there will be a meeting of the German Mathematical Association. In connection with these meetings there will be a mathematical exhibition, including novels, drawings, apparatus and instruments used in teaching and in research in pure and applied mathematics.

NAMED AT LAST.

John W. Foster Chosen Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special]—The long agony is over and the vacancy in the State department was to-day decided upon and his name given to the public. The position so ably filled by Hon. James G. Blaine—the position that more than any other, requires statesmanship goes to John W. Foster of Indiana.

Mr. Foster has been minister to Mexico, and prior to that time to Spain, but his diplomatic talents have at no time been conspicuous, and the appointment here, even among republicans, is considered as decidedly weak.

However, it is well known that Mr. Harrison made the appointment in order to bolster up his failing cause in Indiana.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

John W. Foster of Indiana, the New Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of John W. Foster of Indiana to be secretary of state.

As soon as the announcement was made to the senate it went into executive session and at once confirmed the nomination of Mr. Foster.

General John Watson Foster is an Indian by birth and Pike county claims the honor of being his native county. He was 55 years old March 2 last. He graduated from the Indiana state university in 1855 and, after one year at the Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Evansville. He entered the nation's service in 1861 as major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. During his entire service he was connected with the Western armies of Grant and Sherman. He was commander of the advance brigade of cavalry in Burnside's expedition in East Tennessee and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. After the war he became editor of the Evansville Daily Journal and in 1879 was appointed postmaster of that city.

In 1878 General Foster was appointed United States minister to Mexico by President Grant and reappointed by President Hayes in 1880. In March of the latter year, however, he was transferred to Russia and held that mission until November 1881, when he returned to attend to private business. Immediately following his return, General Foster established himself in practice in international cases in Washington, acting as counsel for foreign legations before courts of commissioners, in arbitrations, etc.

President Arthur appointed General Foster minister to Spain, which position he held from February, 1881, till March, 1885, when he resigned and returned to the United States, after having negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Spanish government. This treaty caused much discussion and was strongly opposed by the protectionists. That body failed to confirm it and it was afterward withdrawn by President Cleveland for reconsideration. Some weeks later General Foster returned to Spain with instructions to reopen negotiations for a modified treaty. His mission, however, was unsuccessful, and he remained abroad but a few months.

General Foster was recently named as one of the counsel for the United States in the approaching conference of the Baring sea arbitrators, among whom the United States will be represented by Justice John M. Harlan of the supreme court and Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama. The appointment gave general satisfaction. He is learned in international county and is thoroughly familiar with the diplomatic history of this country.

General Foster is a man of commanding intellect and attainments. He is thoroughly conversant with the office of secretary of state and for several years had acted as a sort of adviser to the state department. He is also an intimate friend of the president.

NOT EVEN POSTAGE LEFT.

The World's Fair National Commission in the Saddest Financial Straits.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Secretary Dickinson of the world's fair national commission has not enough money on hand to buy even a postage stamp, unless he draws on his own resources. Director General Davis has not drawn his salary for several months, and Colonel Dickinson has gone without his pay for the same period, so the clerks in his office might be paid in full. But few members of the national board who attended the April session have received money they advanced for railroad fares and hotel expenses. Last night the last postage stamp in Secretary Dickinson's office was used on a letter to Secretary Foster, informing him of the condition of the national commission's finances.

Another Holiday for This Year.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The president has approved the joint resolution desiring the president to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 21, 1892.

—Pliny, the great naturalist, who lived about the time of Christ, summed the whole number of known species of fish at ninety-four. Linnaeus, the great Swedish investigation for the eighteenth century, could classify 478, and he is known to have been the greatest ichthyologist of the age in which he lived. The progress made in that particular branch since the time of Linnaeus seems all the more wonderful, for now, since the species showed up in the catalogues of the fish specialists.